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Ambassador RIO DE JANEIRO

Feb. 6, 1970

Army Press Release on Investigation of Ambassador's  
Abduction

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The First Army's investigation of the abduction of Ambassador Elbrick has been concluded, and the director of the investigation, General Tasso Vilay de Aquino, has released to the press part of the investigating commission's report. An English translation of the press release is enclosed, and major points made in the document -- particularly with reference to the whereabouts and status of the abductors -- are noted below, together with pertinent information from other sources.

The report attributes the abduction to two subversive groups: dissidents of the Brazilian Communist Party (designated the "Guarabara Dissidents") and the National Liberating Action (ALN, the Marighella group, with headquarters in Sao Paulo). Eighteen persons are listed as being directly responsible for the kidnapping, through participation in one or another of its various stages. Four of these persons, the report indicates, have been arrested: Claudio Torres da Silva and Antonio Freitas da Silva of the "Guarabara Dissidents" and Manuel Cirilo de Oliveira Neto and Paulo de Tarso Venceslau of the ALN. The report does not state what has happened to these four persons, but information on this matter is available from other sources. Torres da Silva has been tried and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, as has been reported in the press. End UNCLASSIFIED,

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The report notes that another participant in the abduction, Virgilio Gomes da Silva of the ALN, is dead, under circumstances which are not stated. (It is known that Gomes da Silva at one time after the abduction was in the custody of Sao Paulo DOPS.) It states categorically that Joaquim Camara Ferreira of the ALN is now in Havana. (The Embassy understands that the Cuban press has reported the arrival of Ferreira in Havana, but it cannot confirm that he is still there.) The report also says that all the other participants are in Havana; the Embassy believes, however, that some of them, including Helena Bocaiuva Khaiz, are not in Cuba, but in other foreign havens. Also, quite possibly some still remain in Brazil. End UNCLASSIFIED.

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Begin UNCLASSIFIED. On the basis of the above information, six participants in the abduction have been arrested, one of whom is dead, one sentenced, and the rest undergoing interrogation or awaiting trial. End UNCLASSIFIED.

ELBRICK

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## Enclosure:

Translation of Report Released to Press  
by General Teixeira Vilar de Aquino on Ambassador  
Elbrick's Abduction.

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REPORT RELEASED TO PRESS  
BY GENERAL TASSO VILAR de AQUINO  
ON AMBASSADOR ELBRICK'S ABDUCTION

Enclosure to  
Rio de Janeiro's A-7  
dated February 6, 1970

The kidnapping of Ambassador Elbrick resulted from the joint action of two terrorist organizations which have carried out a great number of criminal activities in the States of Guanabara and São Paulo. They were dissidents from the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB) of Guanabara (known as the "Dissidence of Guanabara"), which acted in the State, and the National Liberating Action (ALN), with headquarters in São Paulo and branches in various States in the country.

The terrorist action showed the same characteristics of actions of fighters of revolutionary wars and of professionals of terror of psychological and armed guerrillas. These characteristics were careful and long planning as well as preparation in the selection of objectives; opportuneness in the initiation of the action in view of the immediate or remote results envisaged, as well as in the carrying out of the action itself; speed, violence, total disregard of the dignity of a human being and of the principles of morality, law and reason, as they are understood, accepted and practiced by the societies of free nations.

The following terrorists ... are directly responsible for the kidnapping of Ambassador Charles Burke Elbrick, in view of their participation in the phases of planning, preparation, and execution and in the actions which followed the kidnapping:

- a) Dissidence of Guanabara: Franklin de Sousa Martins, Valdir; Daniel Aerão Reis Filho, Plínio; João Lopes Salgado, Dino; Fernando Paulo Nagle Gabeira, Honório, Mateus; Claudio Torres da Silva, Geraldo; Cid de Queiros Benjamin, Vítor, Willi, Billi; José Sebastião Rios de Moura, Aníbal; Sérgio Rubens de Araújo Torres, Rui; Vera Silvia Araújo de Magalhães, Carmen, Marta; Helena Khair; Antônio de Freitas Silva, Baiano, Pedro; Stuart Edgar Angel Jones, Henrique; Francisco Nélson Lopes de Oliveira and José Roberto Spiegner.
- b) National Liberating Action: Joaquim Camara Ferreira, Toledo, Velho; Virgílio Gomes da Silva, Borges, Jonas, Breno; Manuel Cirilo de Oliveira Neto, Francisco, Mauro, Bené; Paulo de Tarso Venceslau, Rodrigo.

The majority of these individuals have escaped and sought refuge in Cuba. The responsibility and participation of the above mentioned persons have clearly been confirmed by terrorists Claudio Torres da Silva, Antônio Freitas da Silva, Manuel Cirilo de Oliveira Neto and Paulo de Tarso Venceslau as well as by reports of experts and other documents attached to the police inquest.

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Rio de Janeiro's A-7;  
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Until the kidnapping of Ambassador Elbrick, the Armed Labor Front (FIA), of the Dissidence of Guanabara, which was responsible for the kidnapping, carried out the following terrorist actions:

- a) Assault on the guard of the HCAE (military unit), with the expropriation of a machine gun;
- b) Robbery of the Castelinho Bar in the amount of NC\$10.000;
- c) Robbery of the Crédito Territorial Bank in the amount of NC\$34.000;
- d) Assault on a guard of the military police of Guanabara with the robbery of a machine gun;
- e) Attempt to rob a bank on Bela Street which failed because they suspected that there were policemen in front of the bank;
- f) Assault on a truck belonging to the Banco Portugues do Brasil, without any expropriation, since the truck carried checks only;
- g) Assult on a truck which carried money in Ipanema, with the expropriation of NC\$55.000;
- h) Robbery of a red car belonging to Teresinha Jesus de Silva Brandão;
- i) Robbery of the house of Federal Deputy Edgar Guimarães de Almeida.

The leadership of the terrorist organization National Liberating Action consisted of Marighela, Virgilio Gomes da Silva, Borges, and Joaquim Camara Ferreira. The first two died, and the latter escaped and is presently in Havana.

The political-commando-terrorist organization National Liberating Action is responsible for a great number of crimes carried out in São Paulo. Terrorist Manuel Cirilo de Oliveira Neto alone participated in twelve actions in addition to the kidnapping of Ambassador Elbrick, according to his confession contained in the military inquest (IPM) and which is quoted below: "I participated in 13 actions, including the kidnapping of the American Ambassador. Among them are the following: Banco Moreira Salles, Banco Brasileiro de Descontos, Banco de Brasil, Caixa Económica Federal, União de Bancos, a bomb at the American Chamber of Commerce, a bomb at the

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Army Exhibition, a bomb at the buildings of Light and Mappin (department store in São Paulo), expropriation of the Leste-Oeste bus company, and the explosion of a car belonging to a DOPS agent (identified as such because of a document which was found in the glove compartment which identified him as the owner of the car)."

The political, subversive and terrorist organizations in Brazil have based themselves on the students, the "progressist" clergy and members of the privileged classes. This is the harmful consequence of the intense and well-planned psychological war which was freely initiated by the communists against the Brazilian democracy without an adequate reaction on its part -- a reaction based, above all, on informing of the public opinion, the strengthening of the means of defense and attack of the Brazilian democracy; in a civic, objective, high and well-oriented instruction, particularly in educational establishments of all levels in accordance with the cultural level of students; on the knowledge, by all social classes from the cities and rural areas, of the enormous effort that the Brazil of the March 31, 1964 Revolution -- public powers and private initiative -- have devoted to the economic, social, technical and scientific development of the Brazilian nation, based on the valorization of the common Brazilian man and on the establishment of a solid infrastructure which may assure prosperity and speedy progress with sovereignty and pride.

For the happiness of Brazil the highly dangerous and negative action of this psychological war initiated by its enemies does not find repercussion in the more humble sectors of the Brazilian people, notwithstanding the effort which has been made toward this purpose by the agents of international communism.

All the terrorists indicated for the kidnapping of Ambassador Elbrick have had the preventive arrest decreed by the Permanent Council of Justice of the First Military Region, which unanimously heeded the request made by the office in charge of the IPM.

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